# SOLAR RADIATION AND SUNSPOT DATA FOR MARCH 1941

### SOLAR RADIATION OBSERVATIONS

## By HELEN CULLINANE

Measurements of solar radiant energy received at the surface of the earth are made at 9 stations maintained by the Weather Bureau and at 10 cooperating stations maintained by other institutions. The intensity of the total radiation from sun and sky on a horizontal surface is continuously recorded (from sunrise to sunset) at all these stations by self-registering instruments; pyrheliometric measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation at normal incidence are made at frequent intervals on clear days at two Weather Bureau stations (Madison, Wis.; Lincoln, Nebr.) and at the Blue Hill Observatory at Harvard University. Occasional observations of sky polarization are taken at the Weather Bureau station at Madison and at Blue Hill Observatory.

The geographic coordinates of the stations, and descriptions of the instrumental equipment, station exposures, and methods of observation, together with summaries of the data obtained, up to the end of 1936, will be found in the Monthly Weather Review, December 1937, pp. 415 to 441; further descriptions of instruments and methods are given in Weather Bureau Circular Q.

Table 1 contains the measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation at normal incidence, with means and their departures from normal (means based on less than 3 values are in parentheses). At Lincoln the observations are made with the Marvin pyrheliometer; at Madison and Blue Hill they are obtained with a recording thermopile, checked by observations with a Smithsonian silverdisk pyrheliometer at Blue Hill. The table also gives vapor pressures at 7:30 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m. (75th meridian time).

Table 2 contains the average amounts of radiation received daily on a horizontal surface from both sun and sky during each week, their departures from normal and the accumulated departures since the beginning of the year. The values at most of the stations are obtained from the records of the Eppley pyrheliometer recording on either a microammeter or a potentiometer.

Total solar and sky radiation was somewhat above normal at Washington, Madison, Chicago, New York, Twin Falls, and Friday Harbor, and considerably deficient at Lincoln and Fresno.

Normal incidence measurements at Blue Hill Observatory showed a considerable excess in radiation, while at Madison there was an excess in February and a deficiency in March.

No polarization measurements were made during March at either Madison or Blue Hill.

A new cooperating station has been started at State College, Pa., and data from this station will appear regularly in the Review beginning with the April number.

Table 1.—Solar radiaton intensities during February 1941 [Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

Madison, Wis.

	Sun's zenith distance											
Date	7:30 a. m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	1:30 p. m.	
	75th	Air mass									Loca	
	mer. time		Δ.	м.		Р. М.				solar time		
	е	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	*1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	е	
Feb. 18 Feb. 19 Feb. 20 Feb. 25 Feb. 28	mm. 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9	cal. 0.98 .88 .98 1.04	cal. 1. 10 1. 03 1. 10 1. 15 1. 11	cal. 1. 26 1. 15 1. 22 1. 28 1. 21	cal. 1. 42 1. 37 1. 43 1. 39	cal. 1.60 1.58 1.60 1.55	cal. 1.40 1.40 1.42 1.39	cal.	cal.	cal.	mm. 0. 8 0. 8 1. 1 2. 0	
Aeans Departures		97 02	1.10 +.03	1.22 +.02	1.40 +.03	1.58 +.05	1.40 +.07	(1, 25) +. 08				

Solar radiation intensities during March 1941

#### Madison, Wis.

Mar. 4	1.2	.96	1.06	1.16	1.37	1, 65			 
far. 5	1.6	.80	. 92	1.06	1, 26	1.62	1.38		 
Iar. 7	2.0	. 87	. 92	1.04	1.30	1, 55	1		 
Iar. 13!	1.3	.99	1.15	1.26	1.42	1, 55	1, 43	l	 
Iar. 14	1.1	. 92	1.06	1.21	1.37	1.55	1.38		 
Iar. 17	0.4	1.03	1.14	1.30	1.46	1.64			 
Iar. 18	0.6	. 94	1.03		l				
1ar. 21	2. 2	. 68	. 79	1.04	1. 21	1.48			 
far. 22	3.0	. 47	. 61	. 81	1.15				 
far. 28	3.6				1.16	1. 55			 
Iar. 29	2.3	. 57	. 62	. 77	. 92	1.38			 
Means		. 82	. 93	1.07	1, 26	1.55	1.40		 
Departures		06	07	07	05	01	+. 10		

## Blue Hill Observatory

1
_ 2.0
_ 2.6
1.1
1.9
1.5
2.1
2.5
2.8
2.3
3.2
1.0
1

<sup>\*</sup>Extrapolated.

Table 2.—Average daily totals of solar radiation (direct+diffuse) received on a horizontal surface [Gram-calories per square centimeter]

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Week beginning—	Wash- ington	Madison	Lincoln	Chicago	New York	Fresno	Cam- bridge	Fair- banks	Twin Falls	La Jolla	New- port	New Orleans	River- side	Blue Hill	Albu- querque	Friday Harbor
Feb. 26	cal. 284 279 397 377 398	cal. 261 231 454 393 347	cal. 269 263 392 309 376	cal. 197 267 307 367 271	cal. 318 258 356 464 458	cal. 145 449 351 510 410	cal. 243 255 342 370 428	cal. 131 108 216 235 229	cal. 262 436 472 395 377	cal. 328 412 365 487 453	cal. 268 281 371 401 449	cal. 384 316 277 251 481	cal. 240 438 316 473 404	cal. 227 268 360 383 441	cal. 498 461 390 399 618	cal. 195 323 286 350 343
DEPARTURES FROM WEEKLY NORMALS																
Feb. 26	+3 -32 +76 +32 +50	9 70 +131 +65 9	-48 -68 +22 -80 -4	-1 +50 +69 +108 +17	+90 0 +87 +143 +66	-118 +46 -65 +56 -56	-18 -19 +15 -8 +18	-8 -48 +15 +24 -55	-8 +111 +137 +1 +26	-65 +15 -29 +66 -14	-14 -19 +15 -5 +34	+112 -9 -71 -106 +147	-128 +14 -95 +91 +21	-74 -26 +46 -11 +54	+57 +9 -20 -53 +90	+28 +104 +75 +66 +28
ACCUMULATED DEPARTURES ON APRIL 1, 1941																
	+2,051	+1, 120	-3, 331	+2,093	+5, 012	-2, 618	+7	-392	+1,799	-1, 428	+175	+1,743	-3, 577	532	+511	+3, 451

## PROVISIONAL RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR FEBRUARY 1941

[Based on observations at Zurich and Locarno. Data furnished through the courtesy of Prof. W. Brunner, Eidgen. Sternwarte, Zurich, Switzerland]

February 1941	Relative numbers	February 1941	Relative numbers	February 1941	Relative numbers
1 2 3 4 5	*a 75 69 a 65 Mcd 85	11 12 13 14 15	36 30 29 a 27	21 22 23 24 25	$d\ 40\ 26\ 15\ Ecd\ 46\ 54$
6	a 64 57 43 d 58 47	16 17 18 19 20	8? 21 22 Wc 28	26 27 28	46 b 50 *ad 56

Mean, 25 days = 43.9

<sup>\*=</sup>Observed at Locarno.

a=Passage of an average-sized group through the central meridian.

b=Passage of a large group through the central meridian.

c=New formation of a group developing into a middle-sized or large center of activity:

E, on the eastern part of the sun's disk; W, on the western part; M, in the central-circle zone.

d=Entrance of a large or average-sized center of activity on the east limb.

